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A SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION OF
AN ARGON GLOW DISCHARGE

FREDERIC H. M. KINLEY,
and
ROBERT J. O'MALIA

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A SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION OF AN

ARGON GLOW DISCHARGE

* * * * *

Frederic H.M. Kinley

and

Robert J. O'Malia

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ARGON GLOW DISCHARGE

by

Frederic H.M. Kinley

Lieutenant, United States Navy

and

Robert J. O'Malia

Lieutenant, United States Navy

Submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
PHYSICS

United States Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California

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ABSTRACT

The visible spectrum from argon glow discharges was observed by means of a three-meter concave-grating spectrograph. The discharges were operated under various conditions: with moving striations in the positive column and without striations, and in the presence and absence of a helical instability. The principal results are as follows. No argon ion spectrum was observed at any position in the tube. No changes in the spectrum from the positive column were observed with changing operating conditions. Electrode materials were observed as impurities in the discharge near the electrodes.

The helical instability was induced by a longitudinal magnetic field. An investigation of the critical field, which was required to initiate the instability, as a function of tube current, tube diameter and gas pressure, indicated that the critical field was sensitive to changes in all three parameters and to the transition of the discharge from the striated to the striation-free condition.

A study of the feasibility of detection of a Doppler shift revealed that the longitudinal velocity of radiating atoms could be detected by crossing a Fabry-Perot interferometer with a prism spectrograph if the atom velocity was equal to or greater than the observed striation velocities.

The authors wish to express their gratitude to Dr. Raymond L. Kelly for his guidance, encouragement and skillfull assistance throughout their project. They would also like to express their appreciation to Dr. Alfred W. Cooper for his cooperation and advice. The assistance of the Physics Department technicians is also acknowledged.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE LOW PRESSURE GAS DISCHARGE AND MOVING STRIATIONS

The phenomenon of the glow discharge at low pressure, that is, pressures less than about 10 mm Hg, is well known in physics and has been studied extensively for more than a century. Brown¹, Francis² and Emeleus³ give complete discussions of the characteristics of the low pressure glow discharge including theories and experimental results. Moving striations, which are alternating bands of darkness and luminosity travelling through the positive column of a glow discharge, are a very little understood phenomenon although they, too, have been known for over a century. Numerous experiments have been carried out and many theories proposed in an attempt to explain moving striations but to date no completely satisfactory explanation has resulted. Pupp⁴, Donahue and Dieke⁵, Robertson⁶, and Pekarek⁷, to name but a few, have attacked the mysteries of moving striations with a variety of approaches in recent years. The use of spectroscopic methods as a diagnostic tool in the investigation of moving striations has received little attention in comparison with other devices such as rotating mirrors, probes, photomultiplier tubes and oscilloscopes. The experiments described here were undertaken to provide some basic spectroscopic information concerning moving striations as a part of the continuing research in glow discharge being conducted at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School by Professors A.W. Cooper, R.L. Kelly and N.L. Oleson.

Because it is believed that the role of metastable states is an important one in the phenomenon of moving striations^{5,6}, the visible spectrum of a discharge in argon, which possesses metastable states, was investigated under striated and striation-free conditions.

Initially a step-tube was used; the emitted radiation being viewed from the different sections of the tube under conditions where the small diameter center section was striation-free while at the same time the large-diameter end sections contained moving striations. Cooper⁸ has previously investigated the conditions of current, gas pressure and tube dimensions wherein the moving striations could be preferentially established in a step-tube. Using the same step-tube, a spectroscopic analysis

of the anode and cathode regions was undertaken to determine what impurities were cast into the discharge from the electrodes and how far into the discharge these impurities penetrated.

The step-tube was replaced in later work by a straight tube for three reasons, namely, to eliminate the corner obstructions, to facilitate tube construction, and to eliminate the deposition of material at the step-section. A longitudinal magnetic field was applied to the straight tube in an attempt to concentrate a section of the discharge beam. Instead of the expected constriction of the beam, a helical instability was observed and investigated.

1.2. THE HELICAL INSTABILITY, MOVING STRIATIONS AND CRITICAL MAGNETIC FIELD

The observed instability occurred in the vicinity of the magnetic field solenoid coils for fields greater than a certain critical value. When the striations were present, they were observed to be moving through the helical instability as well as the rest of the discharge. Therefore, a spectroscopic investigation was made of the positive column between the solenoid coils as described in section 3.3. Using two straight tubes of different radii, an investigation was made of the critical magnetic field as a function of the tube current and argon gas pressure, with the results shown in section 4.

The helical instability was encountered by Hoh and Lehnert⁹ during studies of particle and energy losses in the positive column of a discharge tube under the influence of a longitudinal magnetic field. Recently, Hoh¹⁰ and Kadomtsev and Nadospasov¹¹ have considered the origin of the instability from two different standpoints. Hoh made use of a criterion for the stability of a wall sheath and showed that it is no longer satisfied when the magnetic field exceeds a critical value. The manner in which the failure of the sheath-stability criterion affects the discharge was not discussed. Kadomtsev and Nadospasov, on the other hand, show that perturbations of the discharge column can grow when diffusion to the walls can no longer overcome the effects of $\vec{J} \times \vec{B}$ forces that tend to increase the perturbation. The value of critical field obtained does not depend on the magnitude of the current density. In addition to predicting the critical field, their theory predicts the frequency, wavelength

and growth rate of the oscillation. Allen, Paulikas and Pyle¹² have compared their experimental results with these two theories using H_2 , D_2 , He, Ne and A, in discharge tubes 250 cm long and radii of 1.27 and 0.90 cm which were placed at the axis of a solenoid which could be adjusted in length up to 200 cm.

An attempt has been made to correlate the results included here with the above two theories.

2. GENERAL FEATURES OF DISCHARGE TUBE AND VACUUM SYSTEM

2.1. DISCHARGE TUBES AND ELECTRODES

The discharge tubes used in these investigations were fabricated from pyrex tubing with an approximate wall thickness of 2 mm. Fig. 1 displays the tubes which were used, together with their dimensions and electrode/filament configuration. The nickel electrodes and tungsten filaments used were hand made at the USNPS Physics Shop, except for the filament of tube DT-1 which was commercially manufactured, and were spot-welded to the lead-in wires of a glass VG1A ionization gauge tube which in turn served as the discharge tube end. Due to the high currents, 0.5 amp to 1.1 amp, passed through the tubes during observations, the useful operating life of each tube depended upon the durability of the filaments. In order to be able to use either end of each tube as a cathode, the filaments were nearly identical. Several filament configurations were tested. The common failure of each filament was the development of a hot spot at the cathode due to ion bombardment followed by melting and separation of the wire at this spot. To reduce filament heating the hot-cathode operation was used. This method of operation requires external filament heating and provides neutralizing electrons to reduce ion bombardment; however, there was not enough electron emission to eliminate hot spot formation. In some instances the initial hot spot appeared shortly after the tube was ignited for the first time while in other instances the hot spot developed only after several hours of operation, not necessarily continuous. The best filament arrangement was that pictured for tube DT 3 in Fig. 1 for which five hours of tube operation per end was realized.

2.2. POWER SUPPLIES

The operation of the discharge tube required, at most, three power supplies: one for the main tube power supply, one for external filament heating and one for the Pupp's auxiliary discharge¹³. The basic electronic circuit used is pictured schematically in Fig. 2, and the circuit elements are listed in Table 1.

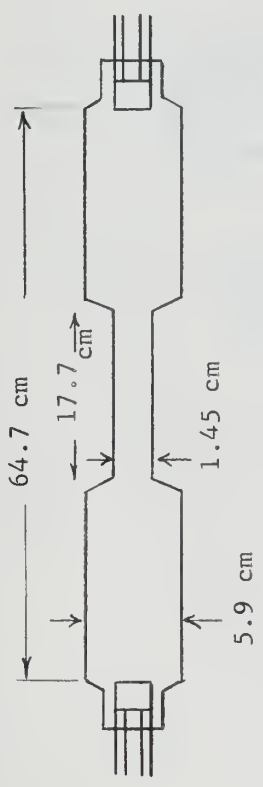
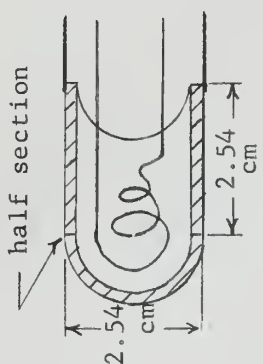
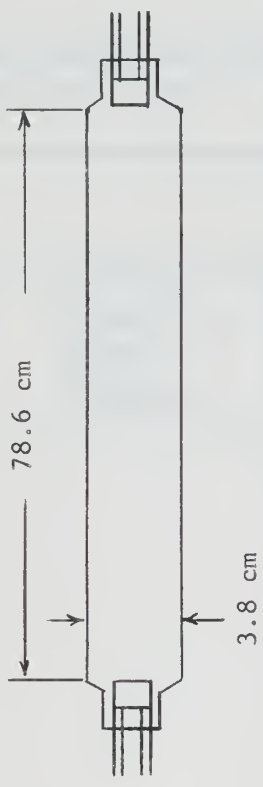
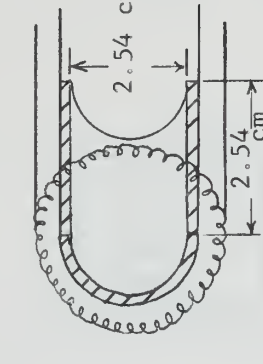
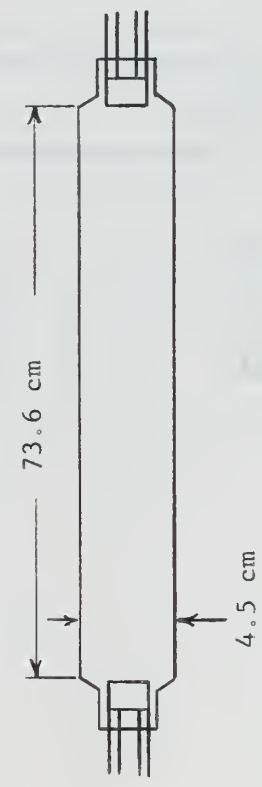
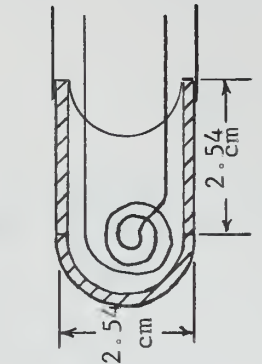
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Tube number	Tube Dimensions	Electrode/Filament Arrangement	
		3 Dimensional View	Description
DT-1			Electrode: hollow cylinder Filament: conic spiral
DT-2			Electrode: hollow cylinder Filament: circular tightly-wound spiral (outside electrode)
DT-3			Electrode: hollow cylinder Filament: plane spiral

NOTE: Filament material — tungsten; Electrode material — nickel

Fig. 1. Sketch of discharge tube and electrode/filament arrangement.

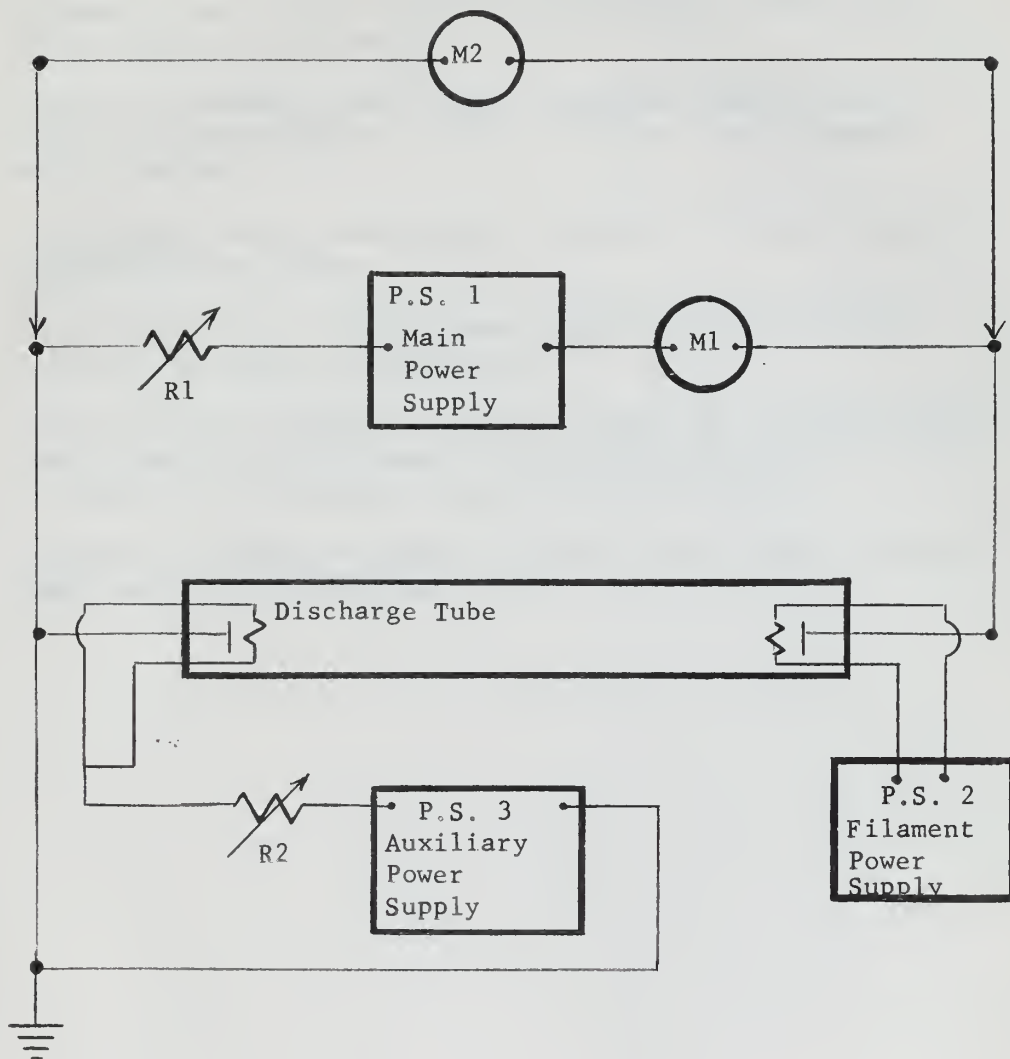


Fig. 2. Basic electronic circuit for discharge operation.

TABLE I

List of electronic components

- PS-1 Main discharge power supply; KEPCO Model 770B, 0-3.0a, 0-50v (with ammeter and voltmeter).
- PS-2 Filament power supply; KEPCO Model KM236-15a, 0-15a, 0-50v (with ammeter and voltmeter).
- PS-3 Auxiliary discharge power supply; Sorenson and Co., Inc., Model 1000-VB-NOBATRON, 0-750 ma, 0-1200v. (with ammeter and voltmeter).
- M-1 Tube current meter; Westinghouse Type PX-5, 0-1 amp, internal resistance-0.05 ohms.
- M-2 Tube voltage meter, Westinghouse Type PX-5, 0-150 volts, internal resistance- 30,000 ohms.
- R-1 Main discharge variable resistance, eight (8) Hardwich-Mindle Inc., Type C-100; 200 ohms, 1.5a, 100 watts each, (four (4) in series and in parallel with four (4) in series).
- R-2 Auxiliary discharge variable resistance; J.G. Biddle Company, 3500 ohms, 0.3a slide wire.

The externally heated filament furnished neutralizing electrons and stabilized the discharge. The Pupp's auxiliary discharge eliminated the anode spots which can occur in a gaseous discharge¹⁴. Only with tube DT-3 were the external heating and auxiliary discharge utilized simultaneously to maintain a stable discharge.

Representative characteristic curves for tubes DT-2 and DT-3 are displayed in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. The curves are comparable to those obtained from other tubes operating at similar pressures and currents¹³.

2.3. VACUUM SYSTEM

The vacuum system pictured schematically in Fig. 5 was simple in design and similar to those used in previous gas discharge investigations at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School⁸. To facilitate pressure measurement and pumpout, the discharge tubes were connected directly to the vacuum system. A glass, three-stage, oil diffusion pump, backed by a mechanical fore pump having a capacity of 2 cu ft/min was attached to a manifold to which were connected the gas reservoir flask containing the spectroscopically pure argon gas, the discharge tube, two VG1A ionization gauges and a manometer filled with Octoil-S (conversion factor: 1 cm oil=0.672 mm Hg). Traps cooled by liquid air or liquid nitrogen were located between the discharge tube and the manifold and between the manifold and the diffusion pump. The ionization gauges were the VG1A type. A thermocouple was used to measure diffusion pump fore pressure.

The discharge tubes were purified in the standard manner of degassing the electrodes with induction heating, tube bake-out with a portable oven and finally by running a discharge and pumping down to pressures in the 10^{-7} mm Hg range.

The argon was introduced into the system from the supply flask through two stopcocks with a bulb between them, thus allowing the gas to be metered into the system. The gas pressure was measured with the oil-filled manometer.

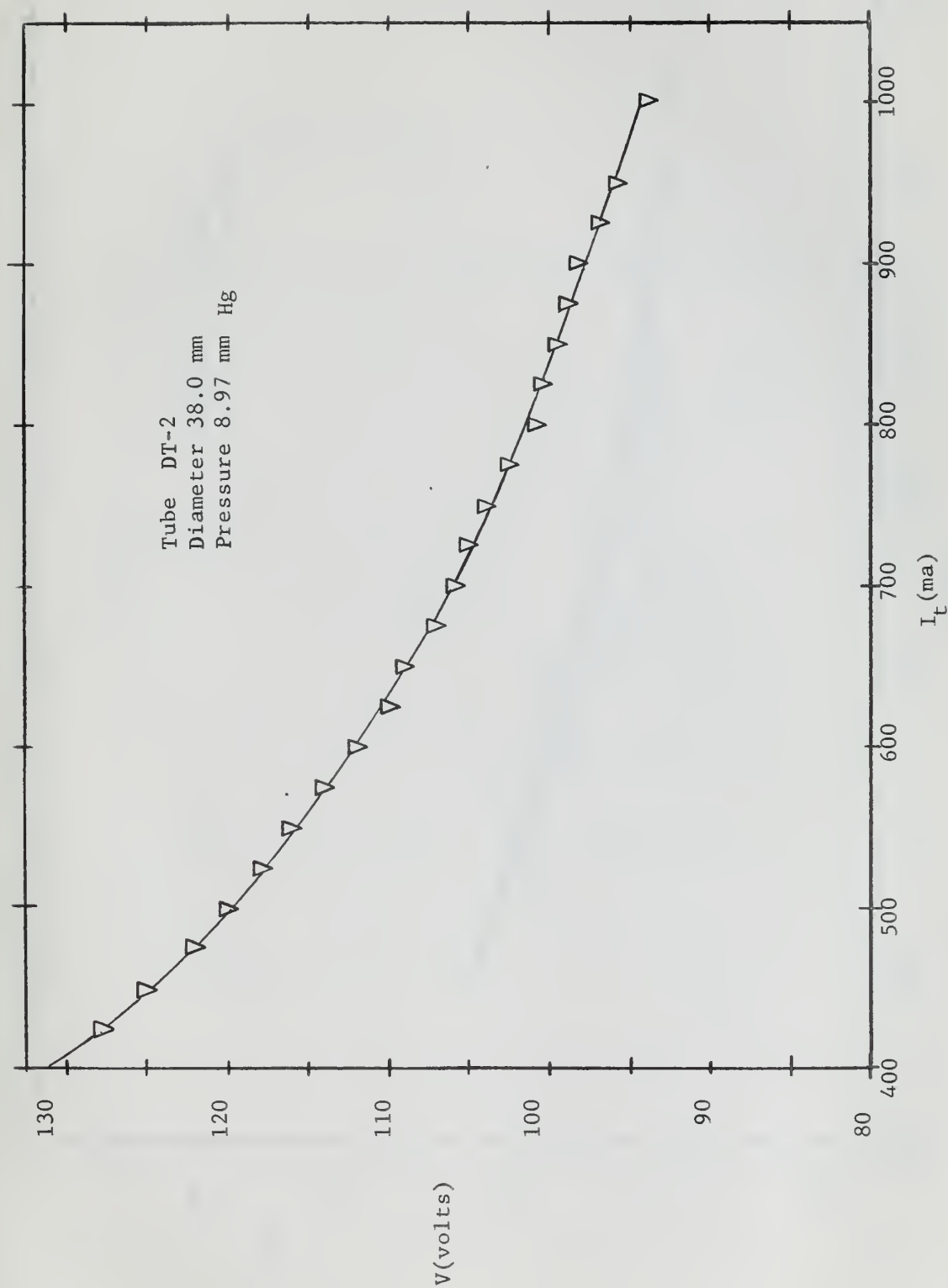


Fig. 3. Tube voltage vs tube current for DT-2.

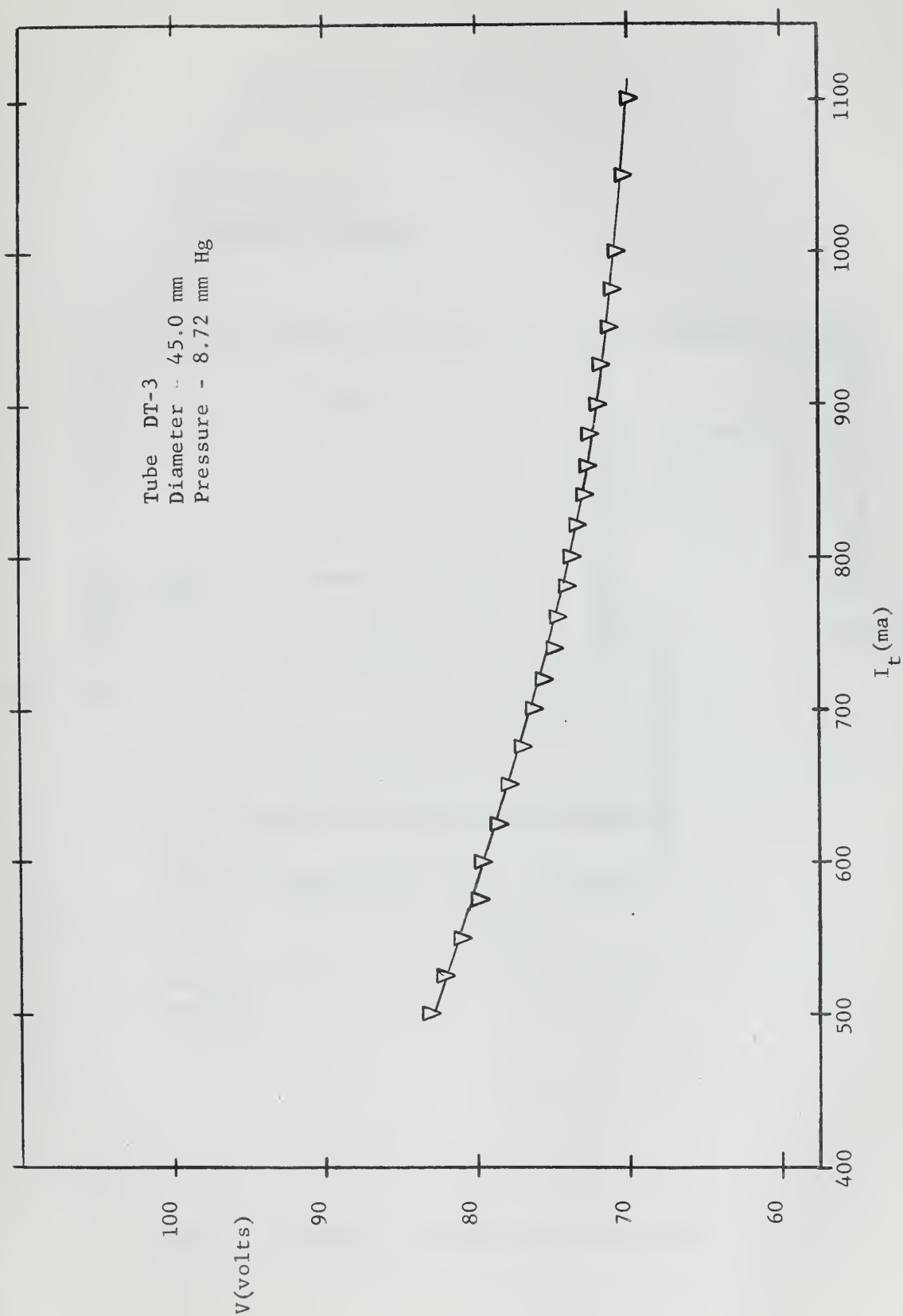


Fig. 4. Tube voltage vs tube current for DT-3

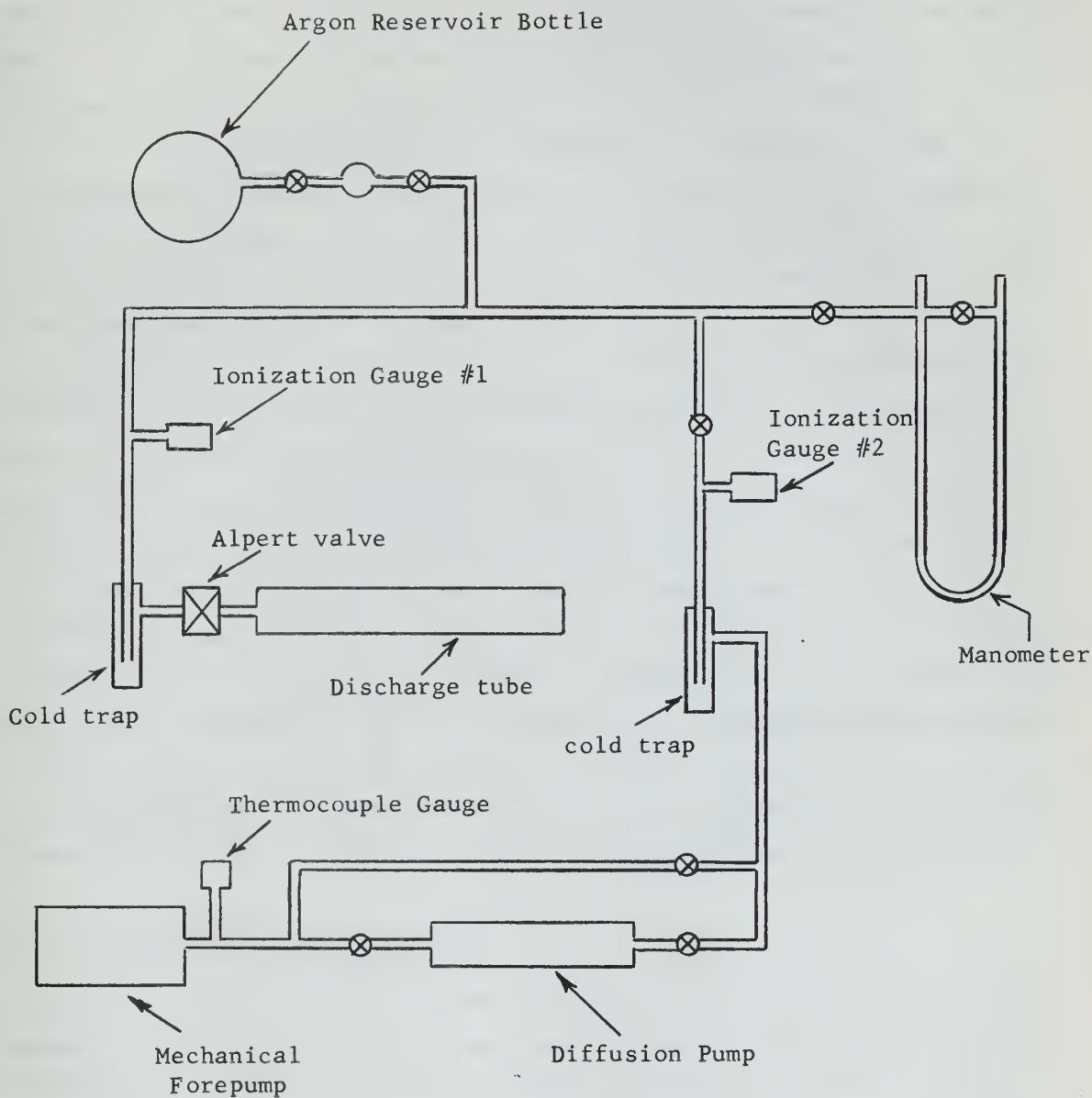


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of vacuum system.

3. SPECTROGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS

3.1. SPECTROGRAPH AND ASSOCIATED OPTICAL EQUIPMENT

The spectrograph used in the spectral analysis of the gas discharge was a Baird-Atomic three meter concave grating spectrograph on an Eagle mount. The concave grating was ruled with 15,000 lines per inch. A resolving power of 50,625 in the first order, that is, a resolution of 0.1A at a wavelength of 5000A, was theoretically possible.¹⁵ The spectrograph was oriented so that the discharge tube axis would be approximately perpendicular to its optical axis, the discharge tube center being aligned with the entrance slit. The physical arrangement of the spectrograph and discharge tube is shown in Fig. 6.

Two flat glass mirrors were used to reflect the beam from the end sections of the discharge tube along the optical axis of the spectrograph. Incident light was focused on a 25 micron entrance slit by a quartz lens located on the optical bench of the spectrograph and exposures could be taken in 36 different wavelength settings from 1280A to 22630A, each setting covering a range of approximately 2800A. Two of these settings were used throughout this investigation. These settings recorded wavelength ranges from 3050A to 5860A to cover the visible blue region and from 5400A to 8175A to cover the range which included several of the transitions into the metastable states of Argon I.

The detection of moving striations in the discharge was accomplished visually by means of a Central Scientific Corporation rotating mirror.

3.2. PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE ANALYSIS

Two 4 by 10 inch photographic plates were used for each set of exposures taken with the Baird-Atomic spectrograph. Kodak Spectroscopic Plates Type 1-N were used throughout the spectroscopic investigation. The type 1-N plates contained an emulsion of high sensitivity and high contrast in the visual range, being totally sensitive from approximately 2050 to 6080A and especially sensitive from 6080 to approximately 8090A. The exposed plates were developed in Kodak Developer D-19.

Analysis of the exposed plates was accomplished by using a mercury comparison spectrum and a McPherson Instrument Corporation comparator.



Fig. 6. Spectrograph/Discharge Tube Orientation

Several of the Argon I lines in each wavelength range were identified and a plate dispersion factor was calculated using the linear distance and wavelength difference between two of the identified argon lines for each exposure. By measuring the linear distance of all unknown lines from an identified argon reference line and applying the dispersion factor a computed wavelength was obtained. The dispersion factor was not quite linear but did cause an increase in the error between the computed and actual wavelength with an increase of distance from the reference line. It was possible, therefore, to take account of the increase in error when identifying the unknown spectral lines.

3.3. SPECTROSCOPIC PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

3.3.1. Experimental Procedures

Shortly after obtaining our discharge it was evident from the appearance of the discharge that several impurities were present in the anode and cathode regions. A blue-green color was visible in the region adjacent to the cathode. This color was visible whenever the tube was in operation, the intensity of the emission depending upon the magnitude of tube current. A blue emission from the region adjacent to the anode was visible whenever the Pupp's auxiliary discharge was used regardless of whether or not the main discharge was operating. The intensity of this blue emission depended upon the voltage applied across the filament and electrode for the auxiliary discharge.

The anode and cathode regions of tube DT-1 were investigated spectroscopically. Fifteen-minute exposures were taken at approximately 3 cm from each electrode along with a five-minute exposure at the tube center with the following tube conditions: tube current 800ma, tube voltage 116v, auxiliary discharge 35ma at 170v, and tube pressure 7.8 mm Hg. Fifteen-minute exposures were also taken at approximately 5 cm and 19 cm from the cathode and at the tube center in an attempt to obtain an impurity distribution. At this time tube DT-1 failed due to melting of the filaments as mentioned in Section 2 and further exposures of this type were not taken. During all of the exposures pertaining to the impurity investigation, striations were present in the larger end sections of tube DT-1 while the smaller diameter center section was striation-free.

Tube DT-2 was a constant diameter tube, as shown in Section 2, and was the tube with which the helical instability first appeared. While taking data for the study of the helical instability, which will be described in Section 4, several sets of exposures were taken of the discharge which had the following characteristics:

1. Without helical instability
 - (a) without moving striations
 - (b) with moving striations
2. With helical instability
 - (a) without moving striations
 - (b) with moving striations

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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All of the exposures were taken at the tube center, between the two magnetic coils. Exposure times varied from 10 to 20 minutes for the various sets of exposures but all exposure times were the same for each set of exposures taken of the characteristics listed above. All tube parameters were approximately the same for each set of exposures with the exception of tube current. The tube current was constant for all exposures with striations but was increased to a higher constant value in order to eliminate the striations.

3.3.2. Analysis of the Anode Region

Analysis of the spectra obtained from the region approximately 3 cm from the anode-nickel electrode and tungsten filament showed a predominance of Tungsten I. Lines of Argon I were present along with the more intense lines of Nickel I. The predominance of Tungsten I was apparently due to breakdown of the argon gas between the electrode and filament and subsequent bombardment of the tungsten filament by argon ions.

3.3.3. Analysis of the Cathode Region

The cathode was similar to the anode in both materials and configuration but the spectra obtained were quite different. A predominance of Nickel I was seen at 3 cm and at 5 cm from the cathode with the lines of Argon I again present but only the more intense of the Tungsten I lines were seen in these two regions. The presence of Nickel I and Tungsten I was due entirely to ion bombardment of the electrode and filament by ions from the plasma beam. The predominance of Nickel I indicates that the intense sputtering, which blackened the tube walls in the cathode region², consisted primarily of nickel atoms driven from the electrode by ion bombardment. No impurities of any kind were seen in the spectrum at 19 cm from the cathode or at the tube center.

Several examples of the spectra obtained in the investigation of the discharge are shown in Fig. 7 and all of the identified wavelengths^{16,17,18,19} are tabulated in the Appendix.

1	2	3	4	5
8408.209	AI			4294.009 WI
				4272.169 AI
				4200.675 AI
				4158.591 AI
8264.522	AI			
				4074.374 WI
2X4074.364	WI			4008.769 WI
8115.211	AI			
8017.18	WI			3881.402 WI
8006.156	AI			
				3817.480 WI
				3619.392 Ni I
2X3867.975	WI			
7724.206	AI			3524.541 Ni I
7723.760	AI			
				3461.652 Ni I
7635.105	AI			
				3414.765 Ni I
2X3780.770	WI			
2X3768.447	WI			
7503.867	AI			

Region Number	Region
1 & 5	Tube center
2 & 3	Anode
4	Cathode

17

3.3.4. Spectroscopic Notation and the Grotrian Diagrams

The transitions that produced the Argon I spectrum seen in the investigation are also included in the Appendix and are described by two different notations. The AIP (American Institute of Physics) notation consists of the following: an integer for the total quantum number n , a lower case letter denoting the orbital angular momentum of the last electron (valence electron) and two subscripts. The first subscript is the angular momentum K of the atom, exclusive of the spin of the valence electron, minus one-half. The second subscript is the total angular momentum J of the atom where $J = K \pm 1/2$. The levels are primed if they converge to the $^2P_{1/2}$ level of the ion which lies 0.177 eV above the lowest ionization limit $^2P_{3/2}^{18}$. The AEL (Atomic Energy Level) notation is used in both the Appendix and in the Grotrian diagrams shown in Figs. 8 and 9. In this notation the total quantum number is again indicated by an integer and is followed by the lower case designation of the optical electron. The number in brackets indicates the mean value of the J quantum numbers for a particular subgroup²⁰. The prime used after the optical electron designation has the same meaning as that previously described for the AIP notation. An example for Argon I is the level designated $4s' \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^0$ which indicates an s electron in the $n = 4$ state where two J -values, 0 and 1, are possible—this give a mean value of $\left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$ —and the superscript zero indicates a term with odd parity. In the Appendix and in the Grotrian diagram of Argon I, the metastable states are indicated by an asterisk.

3.3.5. General Results

The lines of ionized argon did not appear in any of the exposures taken in the wavelength ranges investigated. The energy required to raise Argon I to Argon II is 15.75 electron volts. From the Grotrian diagram, it is clear that the first excited state of Argon II that would have been seen in this investigation of the visible spectrum is about 19 eV above the ground state of the ion. This is approximately 35 eV above the ground state of the neutral atom.

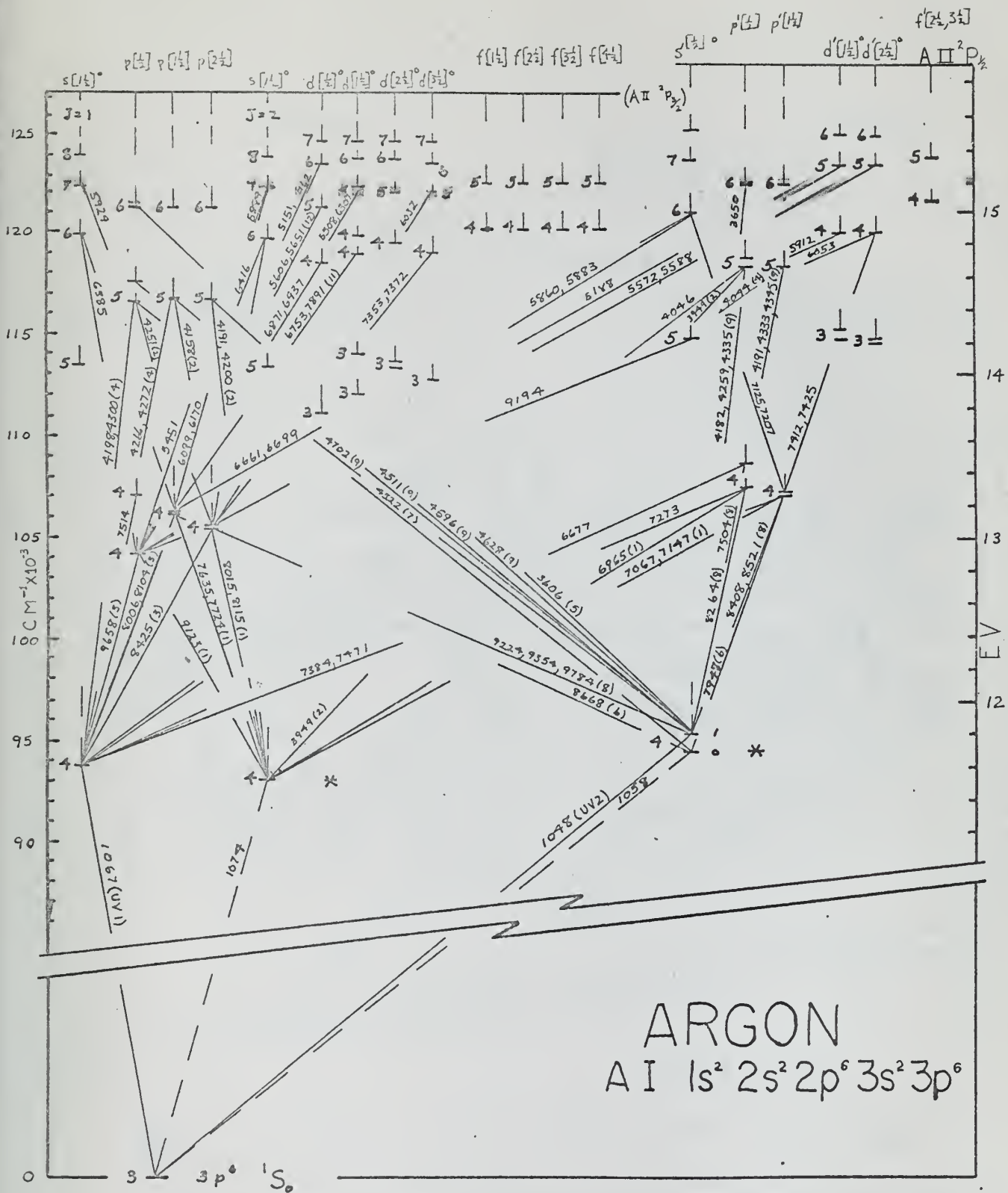


Fig. 8. Grotrian diagram of Argon I. (After R.L. Kelly, USNPS)

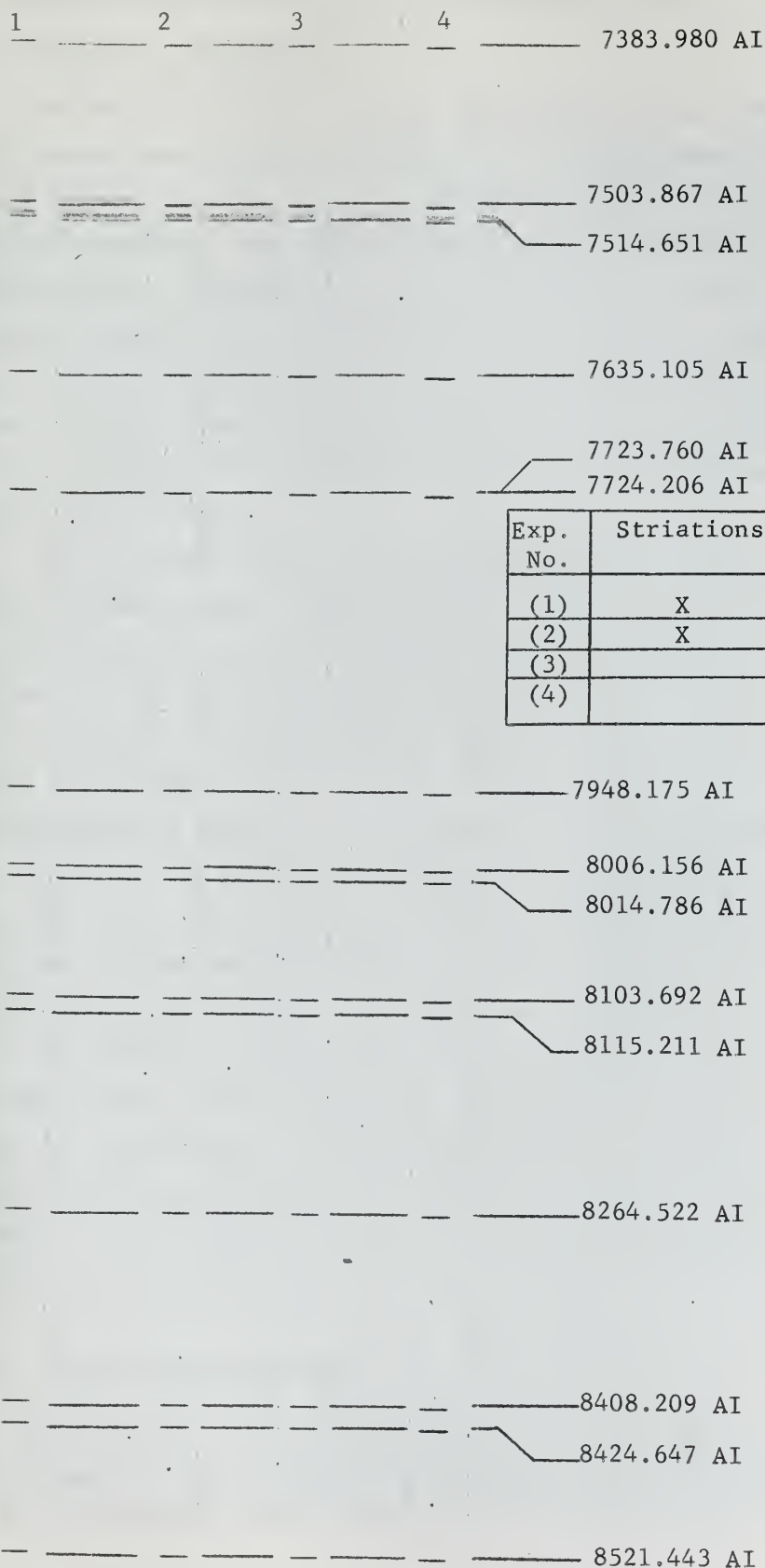


The highest excitation potential of Argon I observed in this research was 14.78 ev, as shown in the Appendix. From the Grotrian diagram of Argon I it can be seen that transitions from as high as 15.3 ev are possible in the 3050A-5860A range. Therefore, it seems likely that the maximum electron energy in the discharge was between 14.8 and 15.3 ev and no emission lines of ionized argon in the visible region could be expected.

No evidence of any change in the Argon I spectrum appeared in any of the exposures whether or not the positive column contained moving striations. There were no noticeable changes in relative intensity in any of the Argon I lines—in particular, those lines which are characteristic of transitions into the metastable states—and no new lines appeared in the ranges investigated. It should be mentioned, however, that at no time were exposures taken with and without striations under exactly the same conditions. Since mirrors were used to expose the end sections of the tube containing moving striations while the center section not containing striations was aligned with the spectrograph, the path lengths for the two exposures were different. The beam at the center section, which was constricted by the smaller tube cross section, was also more intense than that at the end sections. It did not seem important, therefore, to perform more conclusive tests, such as densitometer readings, in order to compare the intensities of any of the lines.

An example of the spectrum lines of the discharge under the influence of the longitudinal magnetic field are shown in Fig. 10. Again, no relative intensity changes were noticed in the wavelength ranges investigated.

Exposure Number



Exp. No.	Striations	Helical Instability
(1)	X	
(2)	X	X
(3)		
(4)		X

Fig. 10. Argon spectrum of various discharge conditions

4. HELICAL INSTABILITY AND CRITICAL MAGNETIC FIELD

4.1. OPERATING PROCEDURES

The helical instability was investigated using tubes DT-2 and DT-3 with an externally applied magnetic field established by two helically-wound copper coils connected in series and capable of carrying currents up to 15 amperes. The coils were separated by 3 inches and were located midway between the tube ends — Figs. 11 and 12 picture the coils and discharge tube. The power supply for the coils was a KEPCO, Model KM 236-15A; 0-15 amp, 0-50 v. A gaussmeter was used to plot a calibration curve for converting coil current to magnetic field. At the geometrical center of the arrangement the field was 225 gauss for a coil current of 15 amperes.

Prior to data-gathering runs the tube was operated until the discharge became stable. The metal Alpert valve was in the open position so that the heating effects of discharge operation would register at the manometer. The following quantities were recorded during each data-gathering run: discharge tube voltage and current, V_t and I_t , the presence and location of striations in the positive column—visually ascertained from the rotating mirror—and the critical magnetic coil current. The critical coil current was defined as that current which caused the positive column to kink and commence a sustained helical motion. Because the onset of the helical instability was determined visually, the critical coil current was subject to a slight uncertainty.

The sequence of adjustments for voltages and currents was as follows: the main power supply was set at a fixed output of 270 v, the resistor bank, R_1 , was varied to give the desired tube current, then the magnetic coil current was increased until the onset of the helical instability. A range of tube currents from 400 to 1200 ma and gas pressures from 7.1 to 9.0 mm Hg was investigated.

4.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The plot of critical magnetic field, B_c , as a function of tube current at constant operating pressure is shown in Figs. 13 and 14. These families of curves indicate the following: the critical magnetic field increases as

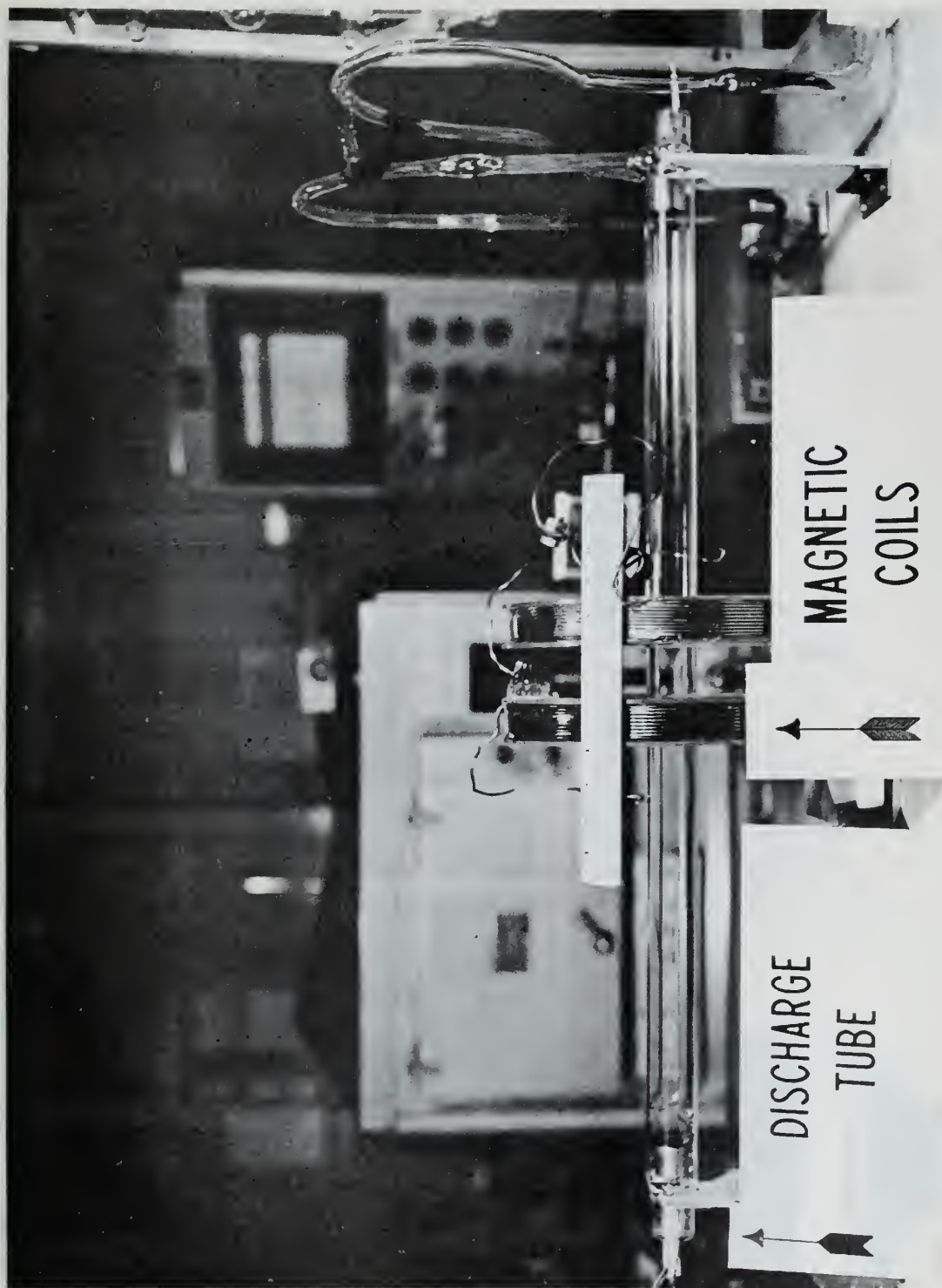


Fig. 11. Discharge tube and magnetic coil orientation (side view)

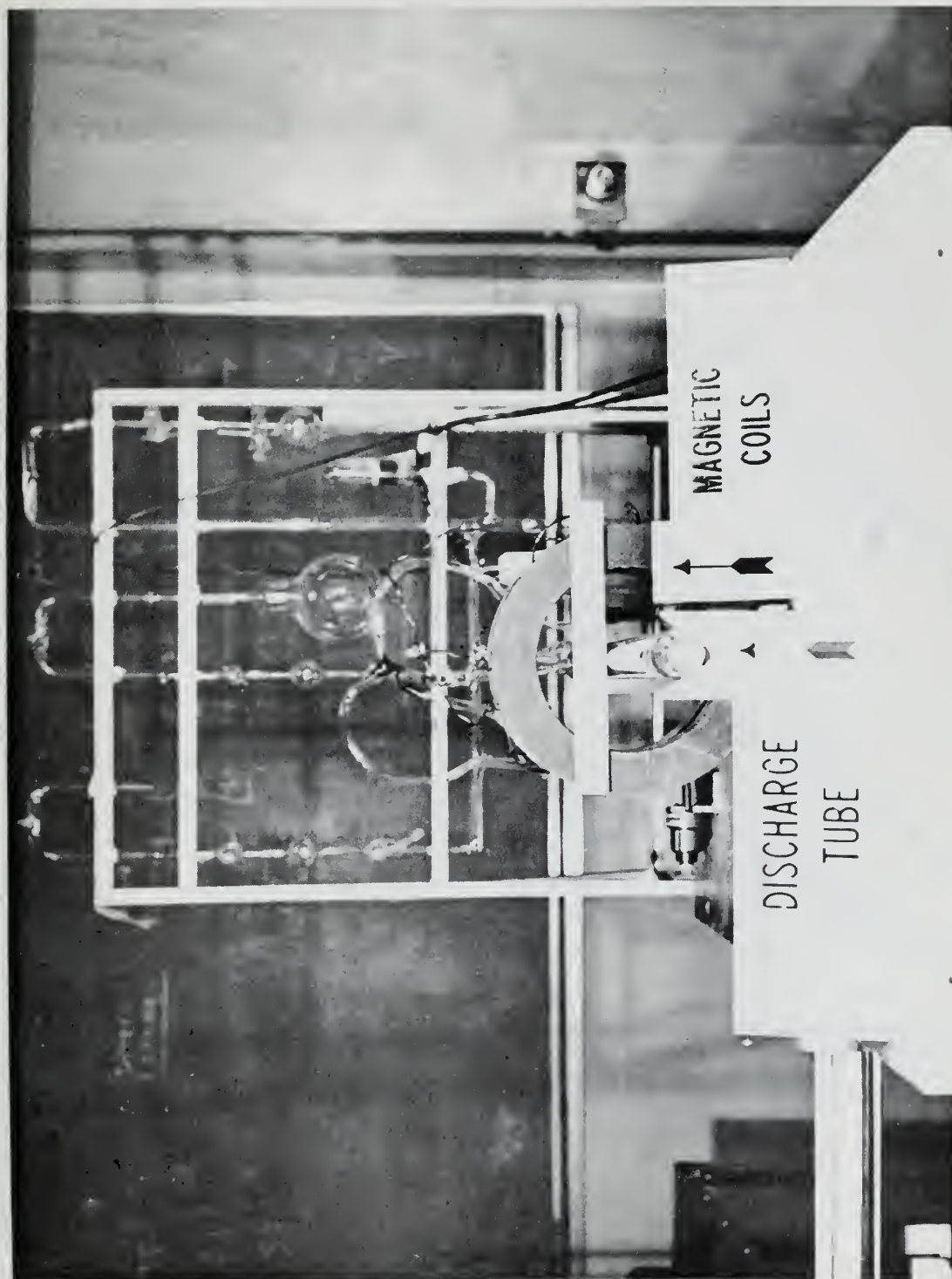
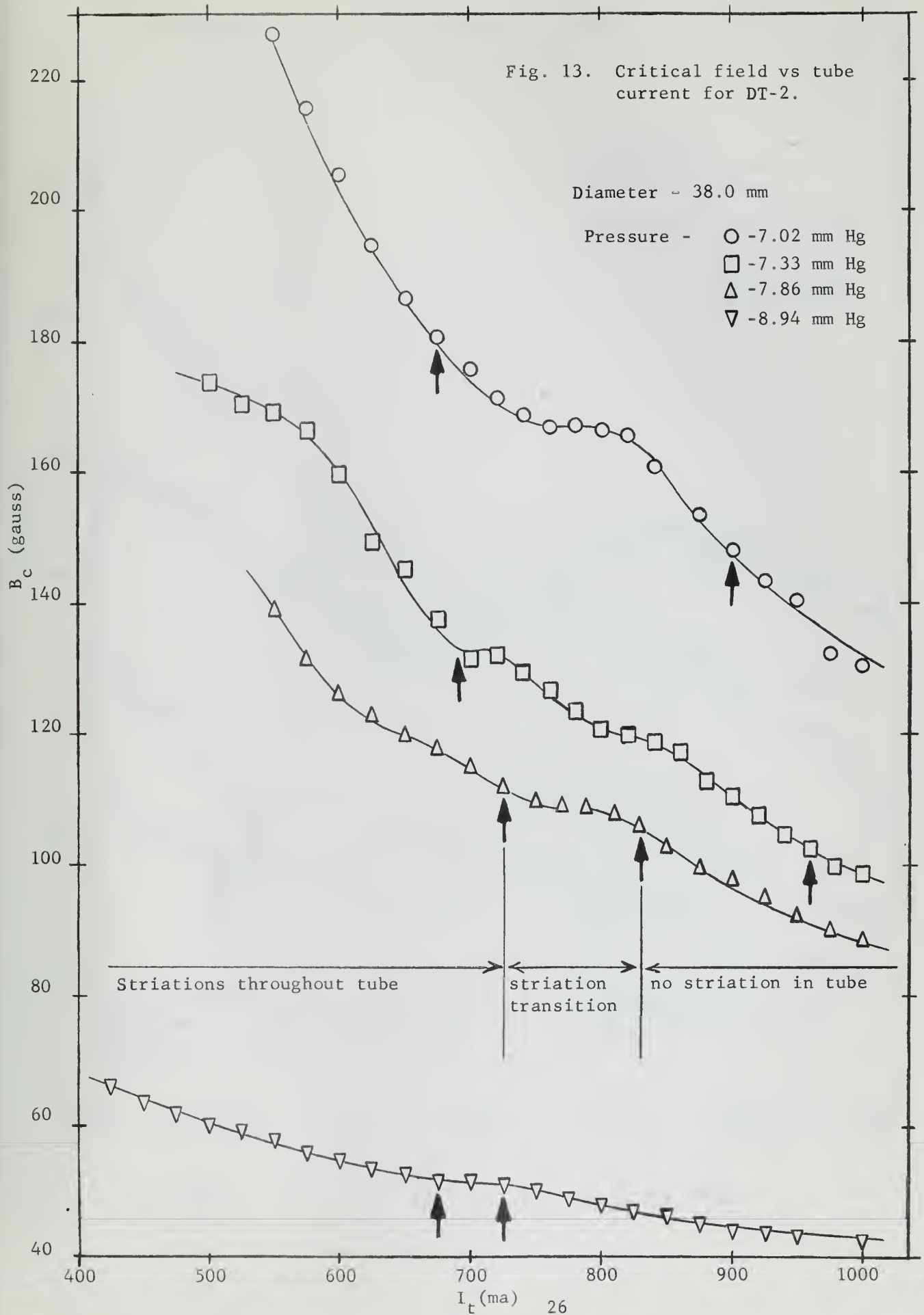


Fig. 12. Discharge tube and magnetic coil orientation (end view)



Fig. 13. Critical field vs tube current for DT-2.



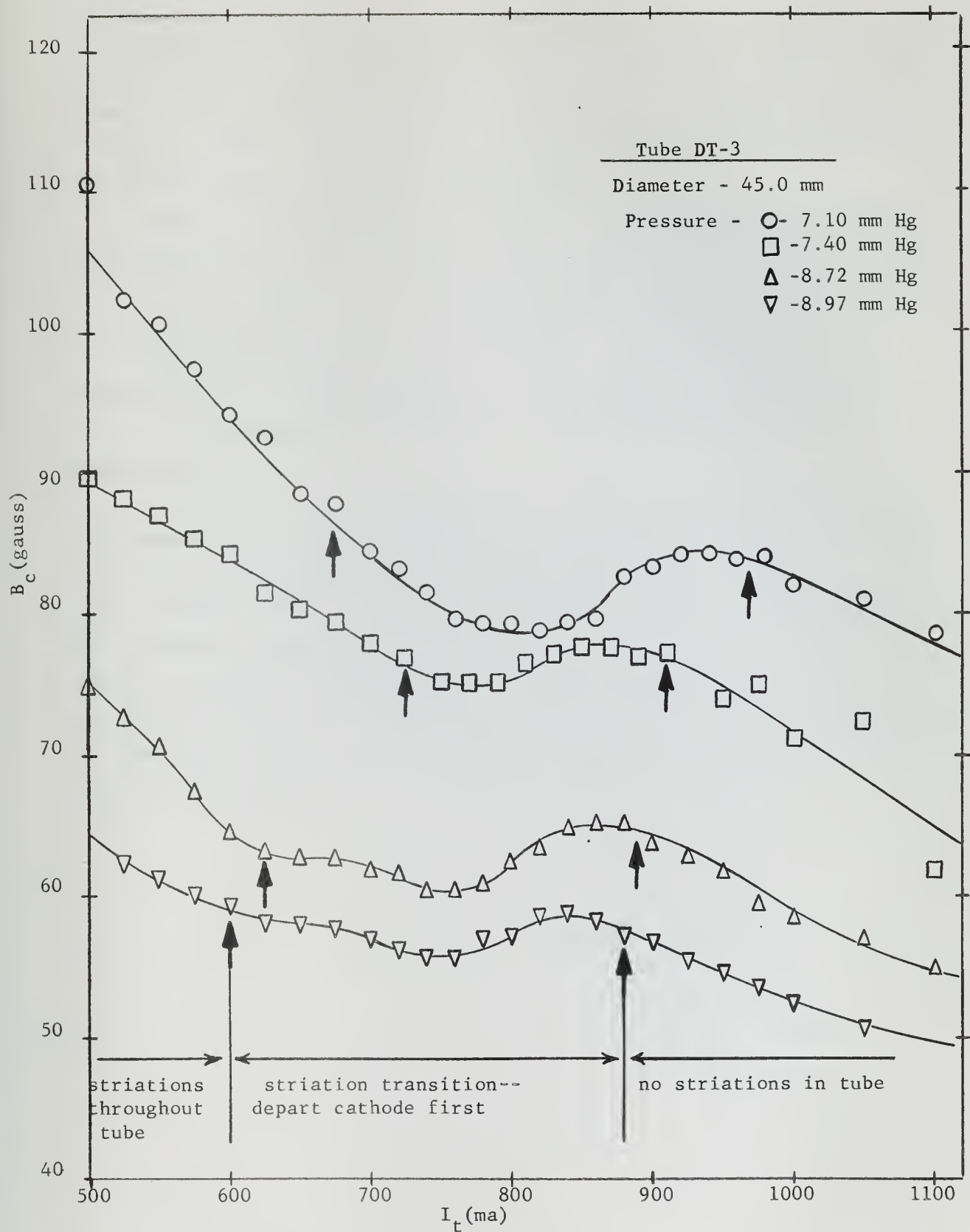


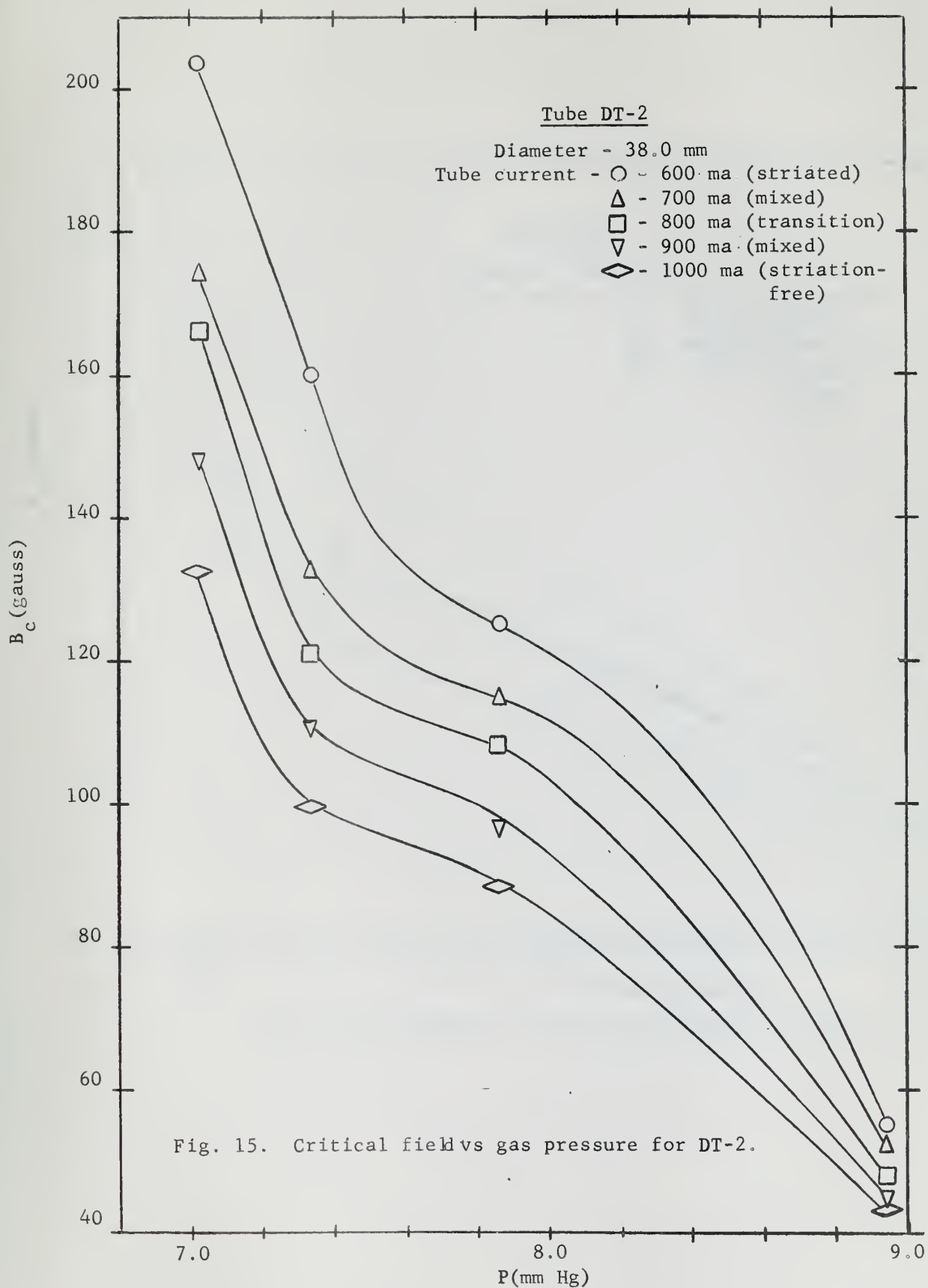
Fig. 14. Critical field vs. tube current for DT-3.

the tube radius decreases, and as the operating pressure decreases; the critical field also varies inversely as the tube current except in that range of tube currents over which the striations are disappearing from cathode to anode. There appears to exist some interaction between the striation transition and the critical field.

A plot of critical field as a function of gas pressure at constant tube current was taken from Figs. 13 and 14 and is shown in Figs. 15 and 16. The curves appear to go smoothly through transitions from unstriated to striated regimes in Fig. 15, although not so smoothly in Fig. 16.

Some of the experimental data of Figs. 15 and 16, together with calculations from the formulas of reference 10 and 11, are shown in Fig. 17. The theoretical curves were taken from the paper by Allen, Paulikas and Pyle¹².

Because the inert gas and tube radii assumed in the calculation of the theoretical curves were different from those used in this experiment and because the range of pressure investigated was quite limited, it is not possible to make any definite comparisons. However, the experimental data indicate agreement more with Hoh's theory than with the theory proposed by Kadomtsev and Nadospasov. Allen, Paulikas and Pyle on the other hand obtained better agreement with the theory of Kadomtsev and Nadospasov in experiments which covered a pressure range of 0 to 8 mm Hg and a magnetic field range from 0 to 6 kilogauss.



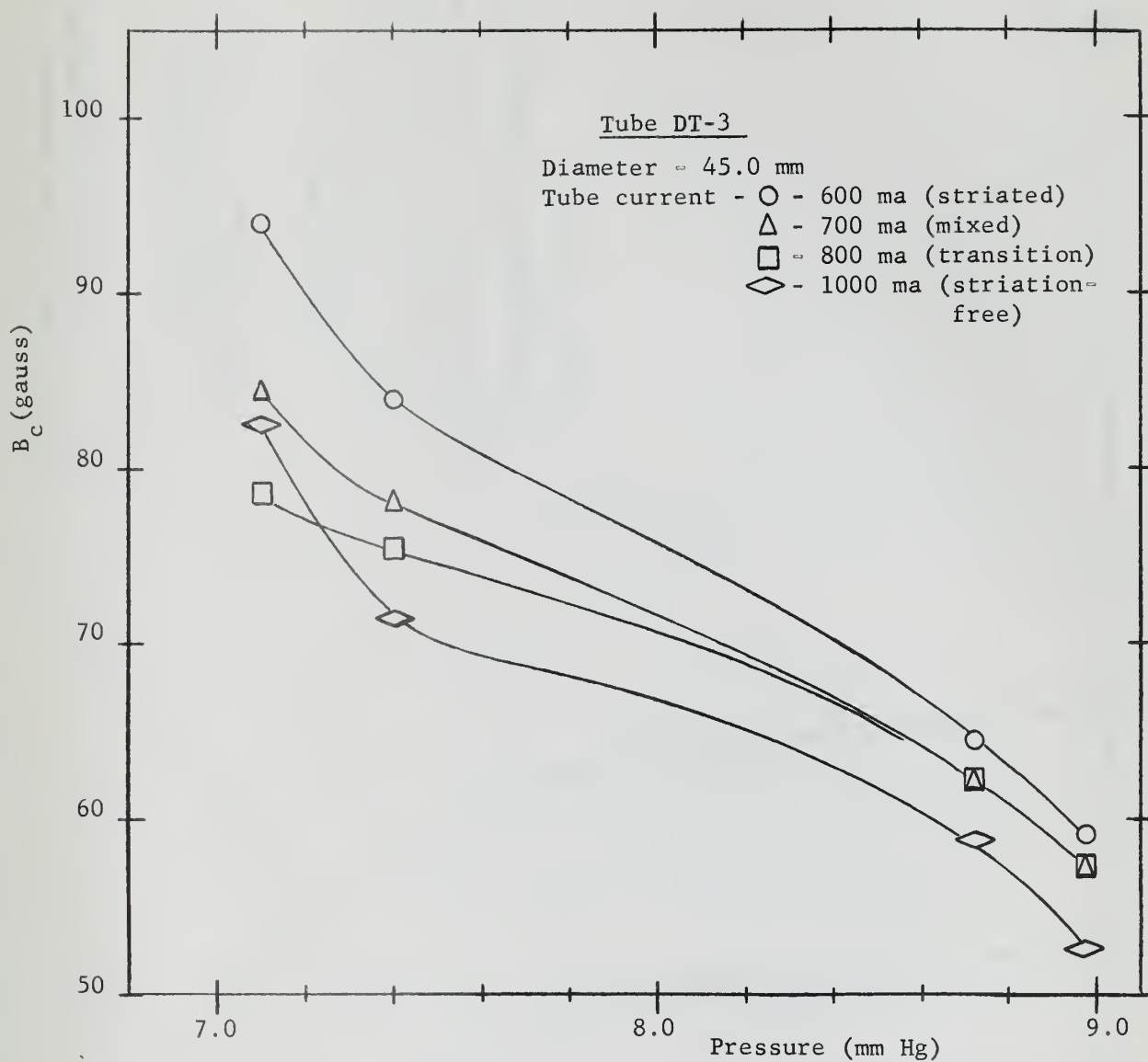


Fig. 16. Critical field vs gas pressure for DT-3.



Fig. 17. The critical magnetic field,
vs gas pressure (comparison).

Argon (experimental)

X: $R = 2.25$ cm, $I = 600$ ma

O: $R = 1.90$ cm, $I = 600$ ma

Neon (theoretical)

From Hoh's theory:

a: $R = 1.27$ cm, only Ne^+ ions present.

b: $R = 0.90$ cm, only Ne^+ ions present.

c: $R = 1.27$ cm, only Ne_2^+ ions present.

From Kadomtsev & Nadospasov's theory:

d: $R = 1.27$ cm.

b

c

b

a

2.0

B_c
(kilogauss)

1.0

0

2

4

6

8

10

Gas Pressure (mm Hg)

X O X

5. FEASIBILITY OF DOPPLER SHIFT MEASUREMENT

5.1. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The technique of crossing a Fabry-Perot interferometer with an auxiliary dispersing instrument has recently been used by Zakharova, Kagan and Perel' to measure the Doppler shift of the spectrum lines, 4300A and 4044A, in an argon discharge²¹. The Doppler shift was observed in a rotating plasma column which had a tangential velocity of 10^4 cm/sec. This velocity is of the same order of magnitude as the striation velocity measured at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School⁸.

By crossing a Fabry-Perot interferometer with a prism spectrograph, a Doppler shift could be detected, if one is present due to the motion of the radiating atoms which may be associated with moving striations. Consider briefly the formulation of the resolving limit and the resolving power of the Fabry-Perot interferometer. If light of wavelength λ is incident upon the plates of the interferometer, circular interference fringes of equal inclination are produced which are related by the equation

$$n\lambda = 2t\mu \cos \theta$$

where n = order of interference rings

λ = incident wavelength

t = plate separation

μ = refractive index of medium between interferometer plates

θ = the angular inclination of interference rings from the normal to the viewing plane

At the center of a ring system and with the interferometer plates located in air the quantity $\mu \cos \theta$ is approximately equal to unity and the equation becomes

$$n\lambda \doteq 2t$$

Since wave number is simpler to use, ν is introduced for $1/\lambda$ and the equation now becomes

$$n \doteq 2t\nu$$

The distance between successive fringes can be determined by differentiation and the result is

$$\Delta n = 1 \div 2t \Delta \nu$$

Using the Rayleigh criterion of resolution that two lines are considered resolved when their distance apart is such that the minimum intensity of the two line pattern is 0.8 of the two equal maximum intensities, Meissner²² has shown that the fringe separation for two lines just resolved is

$$\Delta P \cong \frac{1}{1.49} \left(\frac{1 - R}{2\sqrt{R}} \right)$$

where ΔP = fringe separation

R = reflection coefficient of the interferometer plates

It can be shown that this will result in a resolving limit, $d\nu$, of

$$d\nu \cong \frac{1}{6t} \left(\frac{1 - R}{\sqrt{R}} \right)$$

where t = plate separation

For reflection coefficients greater than 0.90, the resolving limit $d\nu$ becomes quite small for values of R which approach unity. For example, by using a plate separation of 1 cm and reflection coefficients of 0.90 and 0.95, the resolving limit decreases from 0.01655 cm^{-1} to 0.0085 cm^{-1} . In terms of resolving power, RP, where

$$RP = \frac{\lambda}{d\lambda} = \frac{\nu}{d\nu}$$

these reflection coefficients yield approximate values of RP of 1.3×10^6 and 2.4×10^6 at a wavelength of 5000Å. The velocity which would be detectable using a reflection coefficient of 0.95 and a plate separation of 1 cm is approximately $1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ cm/sec}$ from the following relationships:

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{d\nu}{\nu} = \frac{1}{(RP)}$$

Present day techniques of coating Fabry-Perot interferometer plates with multiple alternating layers of dielectrics permit achievement of reflection coefficients greater than 0.99²³. To take advantage of this resolving power a prism spectrograph is used to separate the wavelength incident on the interferometer.

5.2. INTERFEROMETER AND SPECTROGRAPH ARRANGEMENT

Much of the following material concerning the methods of crossing a Fabry-Perot interferometer with a dispersing instrument was abstracted from Chapter 9 of High Resolution Spectroscopy by S. Tolansky²⁴.

As a dispersing instrument a prism spectrograph of either glass or quartz is preferred to a grating spectrograph because of the considerable loss of light associated with gratings. The spectrograph to be used does not have to be capable of a large dispersion since the Fabry-Perot fringes would enable the Doppler effect, if any is present, to be rapidly detected. It is common procedure to have the prism dispersion horizontal and the interferometer dispersion vertical, i.e. parallel to the spectrograph entrance slit.

Two parallel beam methods of crossing an interferometer with a spectrograph will now be examined.

A. The external parallel beam method.

This arrangement is pictured in Fig. 18. The source S is at the focal point of an achromatic lens L_1 , not necessarily of high quality. The interferometer FP is located in the parallel beam emerging from L_1 . A good achromatic lens L_2 projects an image of the fringes onto the slit of the spectrograph T. The fringes are dispersed by the prism P, pass through the camera lens C and onto the photographic plate. L_2 needs to be an achromat only if the source consists of a number of lines of widely varying wavelength, since this lens must not produce any distortions in the fringe pattern image. The mount which holds the lenses and the interferometer must be rigid and there must be no possibility of movement with respect to the position of the slit T.

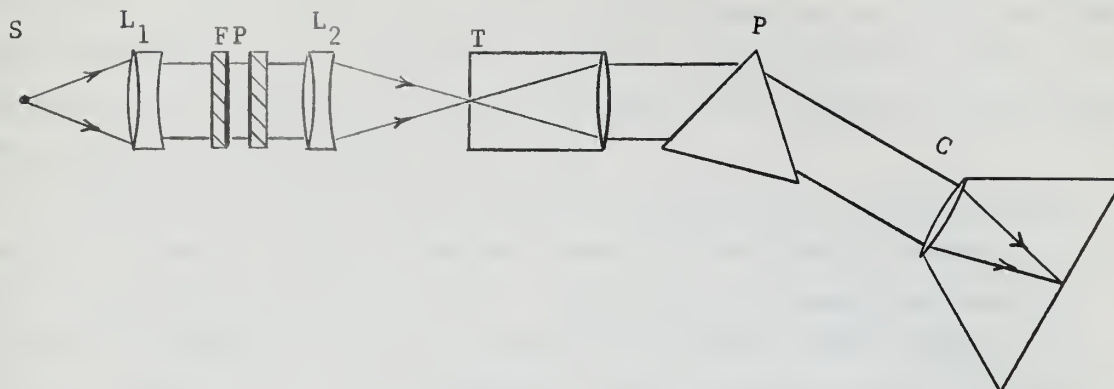
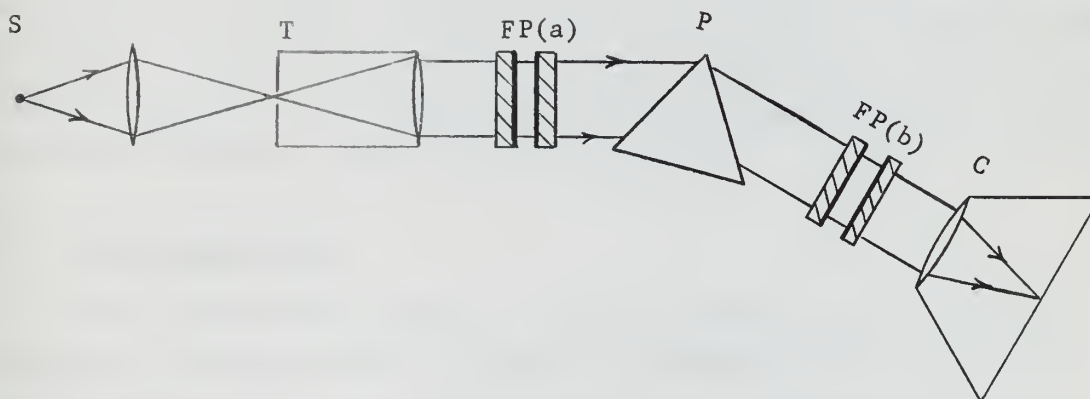


Fig. 18. Optical arrangement for interferometer - spectrograph combination - external method.



Note: The Fabry-Perot interferometer may be placed in either the (a) or (b) position.

Fig. 19. Optical arrangement for interferometer - spectrograph combination - internal method (two variations).

1851

1852

1853

1854

1855

B The internal parallel beam method.

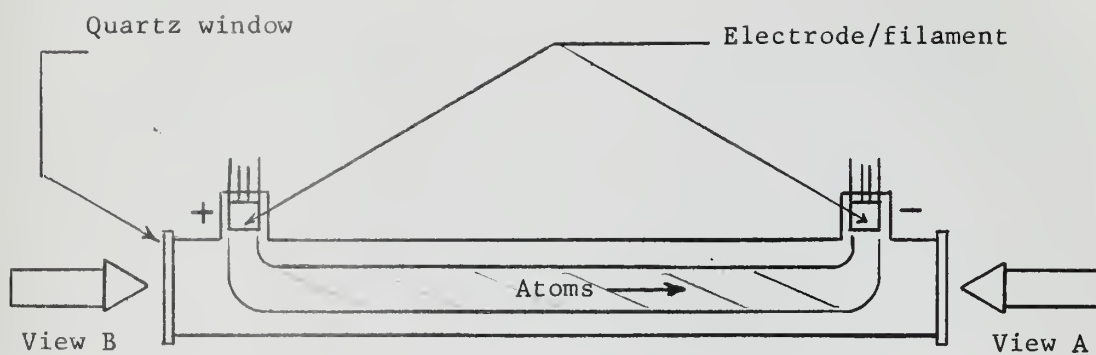
A quite simple method of crossing an interferometer with a prism spectrograph is the internal parallel beam method of which there are two variations. These variations of the internal mounting in which the Fabry-Perot interferometer is introduced inside the spectrograph, either: (a) between the collimating lens and the prism, or (b) between the prism and the camera lens, are shown in Fig. 19.

Compared with the external parallel beam method, there are advantages to using the internal method; these are: achromatic lenses L_1 and L_2 in Fig. 18 are dispensed with — especially the expensive lens L_2 , because the fringes are now projected by the high quality camera lens — light is conserved by the elimination of the two lenses and the labor of determining accurate focal positions for lens L_2 is avoided. However, there is one distinct disadvantage of internal method (b); this is, the range of measurable wavelengths is considerably restricted. Although the light beams entering the prism are parallel, the emerging beams belonging to different wavelengths strike the interferometer at different angles of incidence. For example, if the light of the wavelength which suffers minimum deviation falls normally upon the interferometer plates, the light from any other wavelength will have an angle of incidence other than normal. Position (b) is less favorable than position (a) but for a complete treatment of the advantages and disadvantages of various crossing methods Tolansky's book should be consulted.

5.3. TUBE CONSTRUCTION

A tube construction similar to that pictured in Fig. 20 might be employed in conjunction with the optical equipment of sub-section 5.2. Moving striations have been observed with a tube configuration similar to this one, and the advantage of the off-axis electrode/filament lies in the ability to view the discharge column axially without the obstructions presented by the more conventional electrode/filament arrangements shown in sub-section 2.1.

Because of the small axial velocity components anticipated, the tube should be viewed from each end. The delicate adjustments required for



View A - Doppler shift of $\lambda - d\lambda$

View B - Doppler shift of $\lambda + d\lambda$

Fig. 20. Tube construction.



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STEAMSHIP

the Fabry-Perot interferometer dictate the use of mirrors rather than a movement of the optical equipment when viewing each end of the tube.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. CONCLUSIONS

A. Spectroscopic

The spectroscopic investigation of the positive column indicated that there were no noticeable intensity changes of any of the Argon I lines and that no new lines appeared in the wavelength ranges investigated when comparing (a) the striated and striation-free column, or (b) the stable column and the column with the helical instability both with and without striations.

No argon ion spectrum in the visible region was observed at any time, indicating that the maximum electron energy was not high enough to ionize and excite the argon atoms in order to obtain a visible spectrum; that is, the maximum electron energy was less than about 19 ev.

Impurities were cast into the system by ion bombardment of the electrodes and filaments. The impurities did not, however, penetrate into the positive column to any great extent, at least not as far as 19 cm from the cathode. The effect of the impurities on the stability of the system is unknown but no apparent effect was noticed.

B. Helical instability

The critical magnetic field for the onset of the helical instability is sensitive to changes in the system parameters of discharge tube radius and current and changes in gas pressure. There is an apparent interaction between the critical field and the transition of the discharge from the striated to striation-free regime.

The experimental results showed some agreement with one theory concerning the helical instability.

C. Doppler shift measurement

Using a Fabry-Perot interferometer and prism spectrograph, it should be possible to measure atom velocities in a discharge tube if these velocities were equal to or greater than previously measured striation velocities.

6.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to further the research in the field of gas discharge presently being conducted at USNPS the following recommendations for future work are offered.

A time-resolved spectroscopic investigation of the visible radiation emitted from a striated discharge should be made using a shuttering technique. This would eliminate the integrated effects of continuous viewing that were encountered in these experiments.

The investigation of the helical instability should be continued using variations in tube diameter, higher magnetic field and lower tube current in order to provide more complete data for comparison with present theories.

An attempt should be made to measure the Doppler effect of moving atoms in a discharge, if any motion is present, to establish an inter-relationship of atom motion and the phenomenon of moving striations.

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APPENDIX

Identified Wavelengths

ARGON I									
Wavelength (Angstroms)	Intensity (log I) &	Region Seen ζ	Transition						Excitation Energy Above Ground State (ev)
			AIP		AEL				
			Upper State	Lower State	Upper State	J	Lower State	J	
3947.505	1.54	2,3	5p' ₁₂	4s ₁₂	5p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	14.62
3948.979	3.09	2,3,4,5	5p' ₀₁	4s ₁₂	5p' $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	14.62
4044.418	3.16	2,3,4,5	5p' ₁₂	4s ₁₁	5p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.62
4158.591	3.80	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₁₂	4s ₁₂	5p $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	14.47
4164.179	3.03	2,3,4,5	5p ₁₁	4s ₁₂	5p $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	14.46
4181.883	3.13	2,3	5p' ₀₁	4s' ₀₀	5p' $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	0	14.62
4190.713		2,3	5p ₂₂	4s ₁₂	5p $\left[2\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	14.44
4191.029		1,2,3	5p' ₁₁	4s' ₀₀	5p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	0	14.62
4198.317	3.53	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₀₀	4s ₁₁	5p $\left[1/2\right]$	0	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.51
4200.675	3.83	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₂₃	4s ₁₂	5p $\left[2\ 1/2\right]$	3	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	14.44
4259.362	3.40	1,2,3,4,5	5p' ₀₀	4s' ₀₁	5p' $\left[1/2\right]$	0	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.67
4266.286	3.29	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₁₂	4s ₁₁	5p $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.47
4272.169	3.54	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₁₁	4s ₁₁	5p $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.46
4300.101	3.40	1,2,3,4,5	5p ₀₀	4s ₁₁	5p $\left[1/2\right]$	0	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.44
4333.561	3.32	1,2,3,4,5	5p' ₁₂	4s' ₀₁	5p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.62
4335.337	2.95	1,2,3,4,5	5p' ₀₁	4s' ₀₁	5p' $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.62
4345.168	2.91	2,3,4,5	5p' ₁₁	4s' ₀₁	5p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.62
4510.733	3.13	2,3,4,5	5p ₀₀	4s' ₀₁	5p $\left[1/2\right]$	0	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.51
4522.323	2.62	2,3	5p ₀₁	4s' ₀₀	5p $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	0	14.40
4596.046	2.65	2,3	5p ₁₁	4s' ₀₁	5p $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s' $\left[1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	14.46
6965.430	5.06	1,2,3,4,5	4p' ₀₁	4s ₁₂	4p' $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	13.27
7067.217	5.01	1,2,3,4,5	4p' ₁₂	4s ₁₂	4p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	2	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	13.24
7147.041	4.42	1,2,3	4p' ₁₁	4s ₁₂	4p' $\left[1\ 1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	2	13.23
7272.935	4.71	1,2,3	4p' ₀₁	4s ₁₁	4p' $\left[1/2\right]$	1	4s $\left[1\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	1	13.27
7372.119	3.76	2,3,4,5	4d ₃₄	4p ₂₃	4d $\left[3\ 1/2\right]^{\circ}$	4	4p $\left[2\ 1/2\right]$	3	14.78

ARGON I

Wavelength (Angstroms)	Intensity (log I) &	Region Seen &	Transition						Excitation Energy Above Ground State (ev)
			AIP		AEL				
			Upper State	Lower State	Upper State	J	Lower State	J	
7383.980	5.02	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5p' ₁₂	4s ₁₁	4p' $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	13.23
7503.867	5.35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p' ₀₀	4s' ₀₁	4p' $\overline{1}/2$	0	4s' $\overline{1}/2$ °	1	13.42
7514.651	5.22	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₀₀	4s ₁₁	4p $\overline{1}/2$	0	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	13.23
7635.105	5.53	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₁₂	4s ₁₂	4p $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	13.11
7723.760	5.44	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₁₁	4s ₁₂	4p' $\overline{1}/2$	1	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	13.10
7724.206		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₁₁	4s ₁₂	4p $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	1	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	13.27
7948.175	5.13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p' ₁₁	4s' ₀₀	4p' $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	1	4s' $\overline{1}/2$ °	0	13.23
8006.156	5.23	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₁₂	4s ₁₁	4p $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	13.11
8014.786	5.30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₂₂	4s ₁₂	4p $\overline{2} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	13.04
8103.692	5.31	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₁₁	4s ₁₁	4p $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	1	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	13.10
8115.311	5.58	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₂₃	4s ₁₂	4p $\overline{2} \ 1/2$	3	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	13.02
8127.30		2, 3, 4, 5							
8264.522	5.28	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p' ₀₁	4s' ₀₁	4p' $\overline{1}/2$	1	4s' $\overline{1}/2$ °	1	13.27
2X4158591		2, 3, 4, 5	5p ₁₂	4s ₁₂	5p $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	14.47
2X4198.317		4, 5	5p ₀₀	4s ₁₁	5p $\overline{1}/2$	0	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	14.51
2X4200675		2, 3	5p ₂₃	4s ₁₂	5p $\overline{2} \ 1/2$	3	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	2	14.44
8408.209	5.36	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p' ₁₂	4s' ₀₁	4p' $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1}/2$ °	1	13.24
8424.647	5.35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p ₂₂	4s ₁₁	4p $\overline{2} \ 1/2$	2	4s $\overline{1} \ 1/2$ °	1	13.04
8521.443	5.18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4p' ₁₁	4s' ₀₁	4p' $\overline{1} \ 1/2$	1	4s' $\overline{1}/2$ °	1	13.23

NICKEL I		
Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen [¢]
3050.819	1000	4
3101.554	1000	4
3134.108	1000	4
3232.963	300	4
3369.573	500	4
3371.993	400	4
3380.574	600	4
3391.050	400	4
3392.992	600	4
3414.765	1000	4
3423.711	600	4
3433.558	800	4
3437.280	600	4
3446.263	1000	4
3452.890	600	4
3458.474	800	4
3461.652	800	1,4
3467.502	300	4
3483.774	500	4
3492.956	1000	1,4
3510.338	900	1,4
3515.054	1000	1,4
3524.541	1000	1,4
3561.751		4
3566.372	2000	1,4
3571.869	1000	4
3587.931	200	4
3609.314	200	4
3612.741	400	4
3619.392	2000	1,4
3624.733	150	4
3674.15	200	4



Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen [¢]
3749.045		4
3783.530	500	4
3807.144	800	4
3858.301	800	4
3912.979		4
# 2X2994.460	125	4
# 2X3002.491	1000	4
# 2X3003.629	500	4
# 2X3012.004	800	4
# 2X3037.935	800	4
# 2X3050.819	1000	4
# 2X3054.316	400	4
# 2X3101.554	1000	4
# 2X3101.879	400	4
# 2X3107.714		4
# 2X3232.963	300	4
# 2X3369.573	500	4
# 2X3371.993	400	4
# 2X3380.574	600	4
# 2X3391.050	400	4
# 2X3392.992	600	4
# 2X3414.765	1000	1,4
# 2X3423.711	600	4
# 2X3433.558	800	4
# 2X3437.280	600	4
# 2X3446.263	1000	4
# 2X3452.890	600	4
# 2X3458.474	800	4
# 2X3461.652	800	1,4
# 2X3472.545	800	4
# 2X3492.956	1000	1,4
# 2X3510.338	900	4
# 2X3515.054	1000	1,4
# 2X3524.541	1000	1,4

Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen ^ç
# 2X3566.372	2000	4
# 2X3610.462	1000	4
# 2X3619.392	2000	1,4
# 2X3624.733	150	4

TUNGSTEN I		
Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen ^c
3508.735	9	1
3545.229	12	1
3551.028	7	1
3554.213	9	1
3570.655	15	1
3606.067	12	1
3617.521	35	1,4
3632.708	9	1
3641.852	7	1
3654.71		1
3682.101	25	1
3707.931	20	1
3757.923	15	1
3760.133	15	1
3768.447	20	1
3773.705	20	1
3780.770	20	1
3809.228	25	1
3817.480	18	1,4
3829.133	12	1
3835.049	15	1,4
3838.504	15	1
3842.303	10	1
3846.214	20	1
3847.501	18	1
3864.336	12	1
3867.986	30	1,4
3872.835	12	1
3881.402	20	1,4
3955.310	12	1
3965.145	12	1
3983.288	12	1

Date	Description	Amount
1890	Jan 1	100.00
1891	Feb 1	150.00
1892	Mar 1	200.00
1893	Apr 1	250.00
1894	May 1	300.00
1895	Jun 1	350.00
1896	Jul 1	400.00
1897	Aug 1	450.00
1898	Sep 1	500.00
1899	Oct 1	550.00
1900	Nov 1	600.00
1901	Dec 1	650.00
1902	Jan 1	700.00
1903	Feb 1	750.00
1904	Mar 1	800.00
1905	Apr 1	850.00
1906	May 1	900.00
1907	Jun 1	950.00
1908	Jul 1	1000.00
1909	Aug 1	1050.00

Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen ^c
4005.404	8	1
4008.769	45	1,4
4015.216	25	1
4019.231	18	1
4028.790	12	1
4045.601	12	1,4
4047.948	9	1
4069.804	7	1
4070.608	15	1
4074.374	50	1,4
4088.333	12	1
4102.713	35	1
4114.827	7	1
4118.184	9	1
4157.036	3	1
4171.185	25	1
4207.053	25	1
4219.383	25	1
4241.448	30	1
4244.374	40	1,4
4269.392	40	1,4
4294.623	50	1,4
4302.123	60	1,4
4355.165	15	1
4361.815	20	1
4372.528	25	1
4378.493	25	1
4412.199	20	1
4449.010	20	1
4466.729	20	1
4484.189	35	1
4504.857	30	1
4513.300	30	1

Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen ^c
4551.850	35	1
4586.846	30	1
4592.422	20	1
4609.915	50	1
4613.316	50	1
4642.564	30	1
4659.867	200	1
4680.520	150	1
4757.549	60	1
4843.828	50	1
4886.912	50	1
4982.603	40	1
5006.157	40	1
5015.321	40	1
5053.296	60	1
5054.608	25	1
5069.146	50	1
5224.667	50	1
# 2X3373.754	10	1
# 2X3457.366	9	1
# 2X3508.735	9	1
# 2X3510.032	10	1
# 2X3545.229	12	1
# 2X3570.655	15	1
# 2X3606.067	12	1
# 2X3617.522	35	1
# 2X3632.708	9	1
# 2X3682.092	25	1
# 2X3707.931	20	1
# 2X3757.923	15	1
# 2X3760.126	15	1
# 2X3768.447	20	1
# 2X3780.770	20	1

Wavelength (angstroms)	Intensity ^{&}	Region Seen ^ç
# 2X3829.127	12	1
# 2X3842.303	10	1
# 2X3846.214	20	1
# 2X3847.490	18	1
# 2X3864.335	12	1
# 2X3867.975	30	1
# 2X3872.830	12	1
# 2X3881.390	20	1
8017.18	25	1
# 2X4019.231	18	1
# 2X4045.601	12	1
# 2X4069.154	7	1
# 2X4070.606	15	1
# 2X4074.364	50	1
# 2X4102.704	35	1
# 2X4171.185	25	1
# 2X4244.373	40	1
# 2X4269.392	40	1
# 2X4294.614	50	1

* Transitions into a metastable state

Seen in second order

ç Regions:

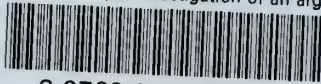
1. Three cm from anode
2. Tube center
3. 19 cm from cathode
4. Five cm from cathode
5. Three cm from cathode

& The intensities listed are relative intensities for each element only and were taken from the following: Argon I from the American Institute of Physics Handbook; Nickel I and Tungsten I from the MIT Wavelength Tables. These intensities agreed reasonably well with the visual estimates.



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A spectroscopic investigation of an argo



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